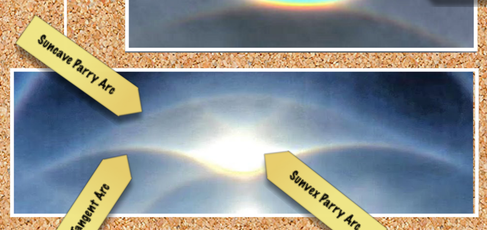
DIRECT, OPTICAL EVIDENCE THAT THE LOCUS OF EACH RESPECTIVE SOLAR & LUNAR POINT IS GEOMETRICALLY SATISFIED BY A CRYSTALLINE SPHERE...

aka 'CELESTIAL SPHERE', 'COSMIC EGG', depicted as 'BRAHMANDA' in Sanskrit

Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'

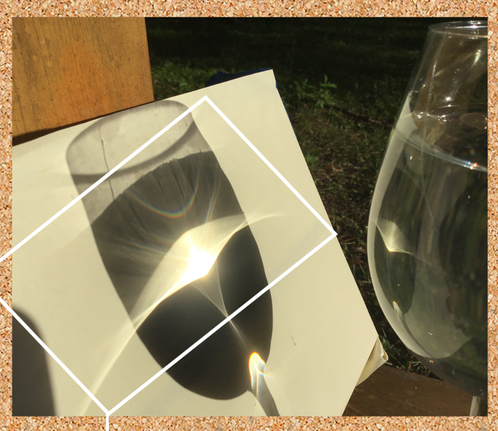
4 Arcs total with corresponding prism

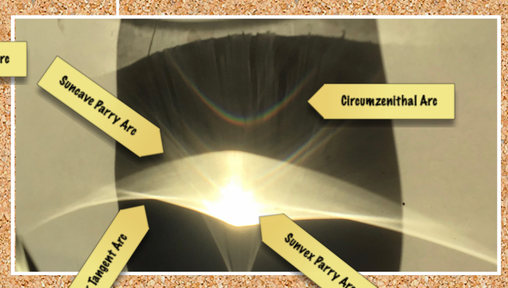
Sunvex & Suncave Parry Arc, Upper Tangent Arcs, Circumzenithal Arc with corresponding prism



Water Caustics Experiment

light source @ obtuse angle



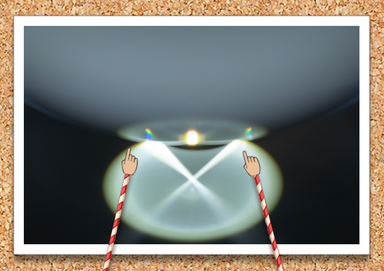


anti-solar/atmoSPHERIC 'Phenomona'

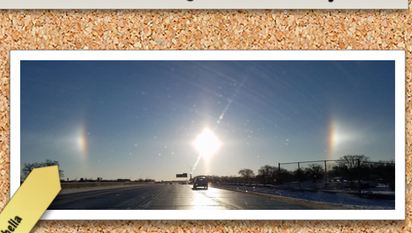
'Anti-Solar Parry Arc'

Crystalline sphere caustics experiment

Light source @ acute angle



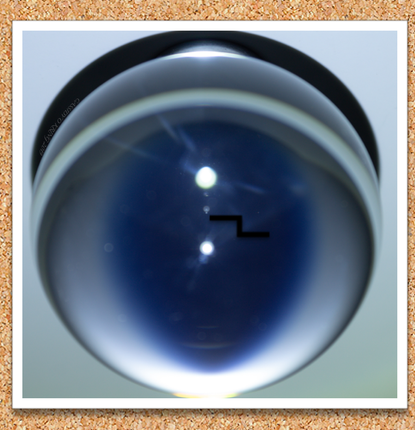
Parhelia (sundogs) in atmosphere



Parhelia on Crystalline Sphere

Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'

Crystalline sphere optics experiment

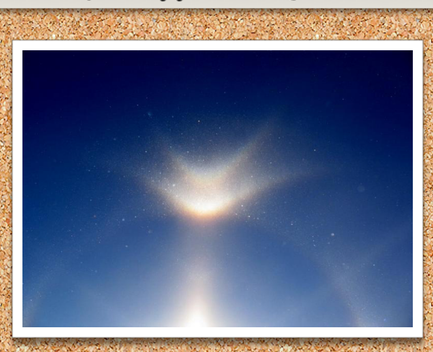


Solar Circumscribed Halo

Halos & Rainbows

Crystalline sphere caustics

Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs

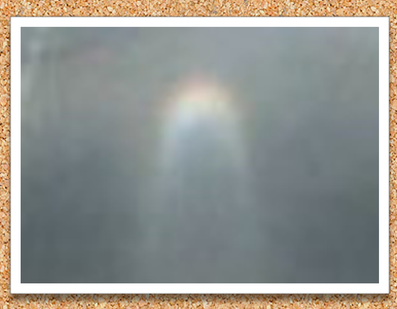


Water Caustics Experiment

The Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs exhibit the same optical geometry as the focal point

Lower Tangent Arcs

Water Caustics Experiment



Locus (mathematics)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Locus (disambiguation).

In geometry, a **locus** (plural: *loci*) (Latin word for "place", "location") is a set of all points (commonly, a line, a line segment, a curve or a surface), whose location satisfies or is determined by one or more specified conditions.[1][2]

Proof of a locus [edit]

To prove a geometric shape is the correct locus for a given set of conditions, one generally divides the proof into two stages:[10]

- Proof that all the points that satisfy the conditions are on the given shape.
- Proof that all the points on the given shape satisfy the conditions.

LocusPoint Labs/Observatory & Occult Studies 2020

Experiments & investigation by Cassidy O Kring